

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1825.

[NO. 89.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

HERE L. Chittim, to the use of Thomas Johnson vs. William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same vs. the same.—Thomas Johnson vs. the same.—The same vs. the same.—The same vs. the same.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the several cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy the said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

SAAC Heron vs. Wm. Lattimore, Admr. of Geo. Lattimore, decd. The same vs. the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

Campbell & Chittim, vs. Wm. Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same vs. the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

HOYLE, Son & Cox, vs. William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same vs. the same.—The same vs. the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, levied on Land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

Delivery Bonds,
Office of the Journal.

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

DAVID Ramsour vs. William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on subject to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

JAMES Marshall vs. William Lattimore, Admr. of George Lattimore, deceased.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6139

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now offering for sale, at his store four doors south of the Court-House, an elegant assortment of
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
together with a general assortment of
Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.
Also, a choice collection of Wines, Cordials, and Spirituous Liquors, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

PEARSALL THOMPSON.
Charlotte, May 26, 1825. 6140

CORN for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his plantation on the Yadkin river, eight miles east of Salisbury, two thousand bushels of prime Corn.

R. MACNAMARA.
May 18, 1825. 6142

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line, and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—11f

Goods! Goods! Goods!

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit until fall, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on. Those who may favor me with their custom, will be thankfully acknowledged. As all my stock of goods was purchased for cash, and the greater part of them before the late rise on goods, I expect to sell as low as any merchant in the village.

SAMUEL M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 12, 1825. 33

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

To the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, in all its variety, and on reasonable terms. Any orders left with the editor of the Catawba Journal, for binding, or Blank Books, will be attended to.

JOHN DE CARTERET.
June 9, 1825.—339

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

- 1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach) is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250
1 do \$180 (do.) is 180
1 do \$130 (do.) is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Beard & Cotton Saw Gin) is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60
1 do \$4 (Hats) is 4
1 do \$4 (Candlestar) is 4
1 do \$3 (do) is 3
20 do \$3 (do) is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) is 431
793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

Groceries, &c.

CLEAN Rice, at 6 dollars per cwt.
Refined table Salt in boxes,
Best Surinam Molasses,
Good Coffee, 3½ lbs. for 1 dollar,
Brown Sugar, 7 lbs. for 1 dollar,
Pavettville mould Candles,
Lemonade, Punch,
Cordials, and Liquors of various kinds, to be had at all hours of the day, by applying at the subscriber's Grocery Store.

J. H. NORMENT.
Charlotte, June 18, 1825. 2139

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—384f

FOR SALE,

AN elegant GRAY MARE, very active and pleasant under the saddle. Apply to
J. H. NORMENT.
June 15, 1825.—2139

Old Pewter.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of OLD PEWTER delivered within sixty days.

E. M. BRONSON.

Wanted.

Wanted from the subscriber in Charlotte, on the night of the 16th ultimo, a French WATCH, with a second hand, day hand, month hand, beside the minute and hour hand; gold chain, and a flat brass key. Any person delivering said Watch to Dr. Samuel Henderson in Charlotte, or to me, or will give such information as shall lead to its discovery, shall be entitled to a reward of ten dollars.

N. B.—The above hands are gold.

BUCKNER LANIER.
June 18, 1825.—444f

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

JANE PERRY vs. Aaron Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State: Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.

3m51—price adv. \$4.

Notice.

THE members of the Scientific Society are requested to give their attendance at the house of John D. Smith, on the first Saturday in July. By order of the President.
A. CLARK, Sec'y.
June 11, 1825.—3439

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By Joseph Mopre, P. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: By the present conveyance, I send you three juvenile essays, which I engaged some of my young friends to write. They have also been forwarded to another editor. Not that I think them so celebrated as to be diffused far and wide. But it has occurred to me that some of your subscribers would peruse with interest the production of a youthful pen; and especially so, when some of those who will hold that pen, are the youth of Mecklenburg, some of whose progenitors recorded their name on the instrument which declared the Independence of Mecklenburg. There are many young men, within the sphere of your paper's extent, who could write well, would they but make an effort. The number whom I have enlisted can afford something for your paper, once in three or four weeks. I hope, however, that other writers, than the few to whom I have spoken, will volunteer, and fill a solid column of Juvenile Essays, unbroken by a single week's intermission. The composuits already engaged, are quite young, none exceeding twenty: while their practice with the pen is small. The Essays are far from being perfect, and above criticism. Indeed, as entrusted with them, I shall let them appear very much as they first appeared in manuscript. I shall not prune them too closely. A written copy will be sent simultaneously both to your office, and the office of a neighboring press; and I hope, that the terms of admission into your columns will be as easy as possible. You and your patrons would wish to stimulate our youth with the love of literary excellence. Then admit them to an arena, where emulation will wake them to distinguished effort. A rich vein of talent will thus be discovered occasionally; for which you will not have paid too dear, by making one of your columns so easy of access, that modesty, sensibility, embryo-talent, and medium-essays, would not be repelled. When the essays shall appear, I hope that the frost of the ungenerous censor will not nip those budding efforts which the spring of human life is calling forth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PATRIOTISM.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
It is sweet and glorious to die for our country.
Hor.
There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven, o'er all the world beside,
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons enlure the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutor'd age, and love exalted youth,
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a MAN, a patriot? look around!
O thou shalt find, how e'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.

MONTGOMERY.

When we contemplate the nature of man, we find that he is a social and dependent being. From these two circumstances, mankind have been formed into national associations. But his social and dependent character has its limits: Every individual, of every nation, has a greater affection for his own country, than any other. This affection or love is called patriotism. If we take a view of the various emotions in man, we perceive, that none, have a greater effect on him than patriotism. No other affection will prompt him to engage in more hazardous enterprises, or to suffer any adversity of fortune, with more patience.—It is patriotism, that prompts a man to risk his life in defence of his country. It is patriotism, which inspires the soldier with courage, and renders him regardless of every danger. It is patriotism, that stimulates the Legislator to enact wise and virtuous laws, for the good and security of his country. It was patriotism, which excited our venerable fore-fathers, to defend their country against the encroachments of British thralldom. Thofar inferior to their enemies in number, though destitute of experience in the science of war; though totally unprepared for it; yet their hearts were inflamed with the love of their country, which enabled them, in the face of every obstacle, to acquire their independence. It was patriotism, that induced them to endure every extremity of distress, whether arising from famine, cold, pestilence, or the sword, without repining, or uttering a

murmur. Patriotism is one of the noblest principles, planted in the breast of man. It is by patriotism, that so many men have rendered themselves the most distinguished and illustrious characters of the world. If we examine the faithful records of history, we see at once the truth of this assertion. Thousands of instances might be found, to show the noble effects of patriotism. If we revert to ancient history, we there find some of the noblest patriots. Among whom, we may enumerate Cicero and Demosthenes; two of the greatest patriots that Greece and Rome ever saw. Though they performed no illustrious exploits as Generals, yet that detracts not from their greatness, as patriots. A man may be a distinguished patriot, and yet never signalize himself, in one solitary action in a military career. The man, who acts as a Legislator, the welfare of whose country lies nearest his heart, whose welfare he promotes, by enacting wise and salutary laws, for the good of his country, is a patriot. The man, who presides as chief Magistrate of any nation, if his administration incline to the good of his country, is a patriot. The man who acts in any other public station, if it be in the capacity of an instructor, and if the object he has in view, be to instruct youth, for the honor and support of his country, is a patriot. The independent Editor of a Republican Press, is a patriot. Since then, a man can be a patriot, without exposing his life in defence of his country, Demosthenes and Cicero, as noble patriots, are enrolled in the annals of history. We see them exerting the whole power of their eloquence, to preserve their countries. Particularly Cicero; who, when Cataline had formed one of the most detestable and deep laid conspiracies against his country, by his prudence and watchfulness, at the risk of his own life, not only defeated all Cataline's attempts, but by the thunder of his eloquence drove him from Rome. For him the Roman Senate, to show the great respect, they had for this noble patriot, decreed a public thanksgiving, in his name, to the Gods. It was conceived in these words. "Quod urbem incendisti, caede cives, Italiam bello libera-sem." Cicero, in his third oration against Cataline, expresses himself in these beautiful lines, "Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis preemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam." These lines give us a true sketch of his character and ought to be the principle of every patriot.

But let us return to modern history, and we shall find men as great as Cicero, and Demosthenes, if not in oratory, at least in patriotism, and other noble qualifications of the mind, which render man so dignified. In the first place, we may enumerate the immortal WASHINGTON, JACKSON, FRANKLIN, and LAFAYETTE, whose patriotism, and glorious services, are so well known, that I need not attempt a description. Suffice it to say, that without their aid, our independence might not have been acquired. We can find no nation on the globe, that has endured more privations, and suffered more from devastations, than the United States. Oftentimes her citizens have been massacred, with the most unrelenting fury, and put to death by torture. Yet, in spite of every obstacle, they triumphed over their enemies. What cause can we assign for their engaging with a nation so much superior in strength, in population, and in experience? Was it not the love of liberty, and patriotism?—It appears almost evens to particularize any of the patriots, who were engaged in the defence of their country. Yet I will mention a few who have signalized themselves in a very eminent degree.—May we not bring to our memory, the illustrious LAWRENCE, who died gloriously fighting for his country, and who left a motto, that will last as long as one spark of liberty remains. In his dying moments he exclaimed, "Don't give up the ship; let the flag wave while I live." This illustrious patriot, thought within himself, when fighting for his country, Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Though his body be now consigned to the grave, yet his noble actions, and patriotism, live in the memory of his grateful country. His example is ever worthy of imitation, by every true patriot. It will be a stimulus for ages to come, to all who desire to acquire equal praise and glory. Commodore PERRY is another famous example, of the noble effects of patriotism, and the tendency which it has to rendered man regardless of every danger, and to make any sacrifice for the good of his country.

*Because I had perceived the city from a conflagration, the citizens from a massacre, Italy from a war.—Cic.

From all these important services, Romans, I desire no other reward of my zeal, no other mark of honor, no other monument of praises, but the perpetual remembrance of this day.—It is sweet and glorious to die for our country.

His celebrated victory on Lake Erie does honor to himself, and to his country. It proclaims to the world, that where liberty has planted her standard, there we will see men, who are willing to risk life, fortune, and every thing else they hold dear, for the interest of their country. Might he not have said to himself, when engaging in this dreadful contest, *Non omnia moriar*? Nor can I pass over in silence, the illustrious DECATUR whose signal services to his country, entitle him to everlasting gratitude and remembrance. He likewise, by his exploits on the field of his country's honor, has proclaimed to the world, *I will not wholly die*.

May we not mention that great and distinguished patriot, the BARON DE KALB, who came from France to assist our forefathers, in acquiring their independence? Ought not his name to be handed down to posterity, who crossed the Atlantic, to assist America in repelling her invaders, and in placing her in an exalted, and glorious station, among the nations of the world. He was a stranger to fear; he possessed all those qualifications which adorn the mind of man, and elevate him to the zenith of his glory. Camden is the boundary of his grave, but the world is full of his glory. LaFayette, his guide to our shores, our Washington's bosom friend, may call France his home; but the hearts of every American are rivals, at this moment, for his abode. To come nearer home, we shall find at Kings Mountain, in York District, the bones of patriots, who fought, and died in the defence of man. There we find where a Ferguson fell, who aimed to impose the eternal yoke of slavery upon our necks, and to annihilate us for ever as a nation. To oppose this destroyer, a hardy band of patriots, rose up resolved to rescue their suffering country, or nobly die in the attempt. Led on by the brave and patriotic Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, McDowell, Lacy, Harthorn and Hill, whose services to South Carolina, forever entitle them to her gratitude and esteem, they ascended the mountain, and commenced the attack. Though they had been exposed to extreme hardships from famine, and the inclemency of the weather, yet they met their enemies with the most undaunted courage and firmness. There they determined to conquer, or find their graves. Many of our patriots terminated their existence on that day; yet our small and patriotic band came off victorious. A monument has been erected to their patriotism, by the hand of patriotism, while a patriot's tongue speaks their praise. Yes, our country can boast of patriots dead and patriots living. They were patriots, who have grown up on our soil in times past, or who now flourish in its prosperity. Those patriots who have fought, and those who have bled and died for their country, will ever be remembered, while liberty remains and our republic exists.

* I will not wholly die. Hor.

Echos.—There are several echos in the highlands, which from their powers, and the number of times which they repeat, have attracted much attention among the curious. From the spot where the artillery is usually planted at West Point, we have often counted five distinct reverberations on the discharge of a field piece. And the celebrated echo below the Point, near the site of old Fort Washington, repeats nine times. One of the most distinct echos that we ever heard is upon the east side of the Otsego lake, occasioned by the peculiar conformation of the mountain celebrated in Cooper's novel, "the Pioneers," as the sublime scene of the fire in the woods. The reverberation is distant, yet so distinct, that a whole sentence of ordinary length is repeated; and the effect of a band of music of a tranquil evening upon the bosom of the lake, is very fine, as it appears like two bands, at different points playing the same air at the same time. In the days of "auld lang sime," it was a favorite amusement of the villagers, with their wives and sweethearts, to enjoy a double banquet of music in this way, upon the lake, of a moonlight evening. But neither of these echos bears any comparison with one in the neighborhood of Milan. This echo, as we are informed, has been counted to repeat the report of a pistol eighty-five times. And what renders the peculiarity still greater, is the fact, that some words in the same sentence are repeated stronger than others, and do not always regularly and gradually diminish and die away. This echo interested Bonaparte very much; he went several times, and used to discharge two pistols at once, and always exclaimed that it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Shipping in New-York.—On the 1st instant, there were in this port, by Merry & Talbot's Register—68 ships, including two British packets and one Colombian frigate, 83 brigs, 97 schooners, 187 sloops, 45 steamboats, employed. Building, 8 ships, 5 steamboats, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 light ship—total, 502 vessels of all descriptions, those under 60 tons, and those at the United States Navy Yard, not included.

Evening Post.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship, Canada, arrived at New-York, London papers to the 29th of April, and Liverpool to the 1st of May, have been received.

Mr. Rush had a private audience of the king, to take leave. He was accompanied by Earl Bathurst, and Sir Robert Chester.

The British ministers have determined to make no alterations in the Corn Laws until next year.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Duke of York, in presenting a petition against the Catholic claims, took occasion to say that he was opposed to those claims, always had been so, and always should be. He called on the Lords to consider the situation in which the Sovereign would be placed, were the Catholic bill to be passed. "By the coronation oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the Church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights, inviolate. An act of Parliament might release future Sovereigns." He alluded to the deep interest taken in the question by the late king, and concluded thus:—"I have been bro't up from my early years in these principles; and, from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them, so help me God."—The Morning Chronicle of the 28th says of this speech—"It had the air of reigning by anticipation. It looked like an attempt to fix the regards of those members of the Upper House, who, for the close union between the Crown and the Church, are understood to be more particularly at the royal disposal, or the future, rather than the reigning monarch."

These remarks of the Duke were taken up by Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, on the 26th, on the question for the second reading of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill, which proposes to raise the qualification of the 40s. electors, to £10. Mr. Brougham was in opposition to the bill, which was ordered to a second reading by a great majority. It had been whispered that the passing of this bill was necessary to secure the passage of the Catholic Relief Bill. Mr. Brougham in reference to this, and to the Duke of York's remarks, said—

"We are all along supposing that, by agreeing to the adoption of this measure, we shall carry the Catholic question.—Who is to secure that result to us? We reckon without our host. [Cheers from the opposition.] We reckon without our lords. [Cheers and laughter.] It is not for me to allude to that which passes in the other House of Parliament, but I will say that I have heard of that which passed in another place, last night—that which, if true, would go not only to disturb the tranquillity of Ireland, but to put in peril the safety of this country, and the existence of those institutions by law established and settled at the period of the revolution of 1688. [Loud and continued cheers from the opposition.] I have heard, I repeat, that which gave me so deep and serious alarm, that I protest before God I could not believe the news when it was brought to me. [Continued cheering.] I held that it was impossible—I still think it impossible. [Cheers.] The newspapers are filled with false libels on the illustrious individual to which they refer. [Cheers.] It is impossible that a Prince of that House which sits upon the throne of these realms—that House which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another situation—[Cheering from the opposition of such an astounding nature as defies description.]"

The Hon. member was here called to order by Mr. Plunkett and others, but the Speaker decided against the call. Mr. Brougham resumed his remarks, referring to the opposition to be expected from the Duke of York, when he should come to the throne of England.

"Instead of a majority of twenty-seven Members of this House, to save the empire from convulsion, which, within the last twenty-four hours, has become ten thousand times more petrifying to the imagination; I believe nothing can save Ireland—noting can preserve the tranquillity of Ireland, and save England from new troubles, but a large increase of the majority on this question. (Hear, hear.)—Now, then, is the time to carry it or not for years.—(Cheers from both sides)—and even now you can carry it only by an overwhelming majority of this House, (Cheers.) This is the hour of its good fortune. This reign—the present reign, is the critical moment of its probable success.—(Loud cheering.) The time may pass quickly by you—the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping and a little debating, and a little setting upon those benches, and a little folding of arms, and a short passing space of languid procrastination, the present auspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come in all its armed might upon our slumbering, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general Empire.—(Cheers.) But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive! (Repeated cheers.) Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant

from us be the ill-omened crisis. (This sentence was received, with a universal, simultaneous, burst of long-continued cheering from every quarter of the House.)"

The news from Greece is contradictory. The Turks were making great preparations. The Dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan 1,500,000 Turkish piasters, and announced that he was going to send to sea 12 ships of war, and 2 frigates. The Janissaries were quiet. Such are the Turkish accounts.

The subscriptions from the United States were received at Hydra; and the Greek accounts state, that 30,000 volunteers rose up to defend the Morea, against the Egyptians, and defeated them in every direction.

A French General, Boyer, has lately arrived in Egypt, assumed the Turkish dress, and received the appointment, pay and dignity of a Bey.

Cotton has again advanced. In the week ending April 29, the sale in London was 80,350 bags, at considerably higher prices. In Liverpool, no change; but a decline was expected.

The news of the victory of Ayacucho had reached Madrid. The Gazette says that the manners, and particularly the religion of the Peruvians will attach them invincibly to Spain.

Young Murat has been set at liberty, at the intervention of the Minister of the United States, who has engaged that he shall go directly to Philadelphia.

Augsburg, April 19.—The plan of the Turkish Gen. Reschid Pacha is to subdue Acarnania, Etolia, and Livadia. The Greeks are in motion in all parts to oppose him. Already some Turkish troops which had advanced into the defiles of Acarnania, had been surrounded and obliged to lay down their arms.

From the Boston Statesman, May 28.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.

Yesterday afternoon we found on our table a pamphlet, containing two letters from J. P. Miller to the Greek Committee, one from him to Mr. S. D. Harris, a letter from Prince Mavrocordatis, and one of the letters from Mr. Miller have been already published in the newspapers; others we do not recollect to have before seen. They contain much valuable information relative to that country, which we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers.

At the date of Mr. Miller's last letter, Jan. 14, he expected to march the next day, as a volunteer with Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto; and Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli. Mr. Miller gives it as his real opinion that the Greeks will be free and assigns the following reasons:—

"I. Amidst all the distress (and greater, I am persuaded, never existed in any country) it is the general response, not of the men only, but of the women and children, that they will all die, before they will again come under the power of the Turks. If the enemy were at a distance, I should not take much notice of such expressions, but as they are only about twenty miles off, it is a strong evidence of the determination of the Greeks. 2. The aversion which the Greeks have to the Franks, (i. e. Europeans) will never permit them to receive a king from the powers of Europe. I am aware that it is in the power of the Holy Alliance to do Greece harm; but in my opinion, they would prove unable to force a king permanently upon this country. 3. The gradual strength which government is daily gaining over those Greeks, who though not exactly in favor of a monarchy, are nevertheless seeking their own rather than the public good. The prospect is fair, I think, for the settlement of all internal dissensions. The fourth reason, which I will give in my opinion, is the order and regularity, with which the Congress of Western Greece was held at Anatolico, Dec. 16, 1824. I was present at the Congress.—It was composed of the principal inhabitants and generals of the several districts, and held its session for ten days, during which time, all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months had not received either rations, clothes or money. There were two thousand soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders; yet there was no riot or disturbance, and the Congress, for its order and regularity, would have done honor to any nation.—When I see a hundred men and the most of them armed, coolly deliberating concerning the affairs of their country, for ten days, without discord, though having every reason to complain, I readily conclude that they are able to accomplish much."

Greece, it appears, has been overrun with foreigners, whose characters have given the Greeks the most unfavorable impressions respecting their different countries. "It is a mistaken idea (says Mr. Miller) that is prevalent in America in regard to the profligacy of the Greeks. I have been for ten days, amidst 2000 soldiers, and I have never seen one of them drunk; nor indeed have I seen one drunken man in Greece. The beauty, modesty, simplicity and virtue of the females, are, I am sure, without a parallel in any quarter of the world." Mr. Miller and Col. Jarvis both represent the gov-

ernment and the country as extremely poor, the soldiers having to rely on their own sources for bread and clothing.

DOMESTIC.

TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND IN OHIO.

NEWARK, OHIO, MAY 26.—On the 18th inst. was experienced at Burlington and its vicinity, in this county, one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north-east direction, to the average width of a little more than a mile through the whole extent of the country; where it has terminated, we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place, and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief. The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud rolling of wind, and upon looking to the west discovered something like a dark black cloud—and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs, flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear; every house in town was swept to the very ground; log-houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door, was thrown with such violence against the opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two. The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling: on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods are completely prostrated and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed.

Two men, happening to be out ploughing at the time when the storm came on, were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye-sight; their curiosity was excited, and they remained looking at it with astonishment; the main current of wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get near any house they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them. One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, he continued hanging to a bush until at last the bush and he both were carried away. He however succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over. While in this situation, he represents the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising; after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, when directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and buried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of the large tree that had fallen, and there remained. When his companion came to hunt him he hallooed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he answered him from under an immense heap of timber. It was impossible for him to get out until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the logs, when he found him unhurt. Their oxen were completely mashed to pieces, and not a tree was left standing around them.

Another farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm, which lasted two or three minutes, was over; when he rose to go to his house every thing was completely desolation around him, and he went directly on a contrary direction from that in which his house stood. After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last found where his house had stood. It was almost ruined. He supposed his wife and family were destroyed, but upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife, upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several, from whom we have the above facts, state, that remarkably large trees were taken up by the roots, and carried for some distance. One tree in particular, between three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.

Advocate.

Pride of China.—A family of seven negro children, from the age of 15 months to 11 years, the property of Mr. Joseph

Eagles, were brought to town, very sick, from his plantation, during the last week. The symptoms, soon induced the attendant physician to look upon their case as the effect of some narcotic poison. Subsequent investigation leaves but small room to doubt that they were poisoned by the use of a strong decoction of the Pride of China root, administered by an old woman on the plantation, for the purpose of expelling worms. Five out of the seven have fallen a sacrifice to her ill advised practice—the other two, though still in a low condition, it is hoped will recover. This melancholy occurrence should operate as a caution to those who resort to this powerful article as a means of destroying worms in children.

Wilmington Recorder.

SHOCKING.

It seldom falls to our lot to announce so appalling a transaction as occurred in Putnam county on the 28th ult. A young Mr. Robinson of that place had previously some difference with one of his neighbors and dropped certain expressions which he afterwards found were likely to become the foundation of an action of slander. Understanding that a Mr. James, a respectable citizen of that place, would be principal witness in the case, he determined, as a supposed means of security, on his destruction. He accordingly sent his own family from home under some pretence, and went a distance of several hundred yards to the field in which Mr. James was at work, and deliberately shot him. He then returned home and by means of a string fastened to the trigger of his rifle, shot himself through the heart. Mr. James was alive though not expected to recover.

Indiana Gazette.

HIGHWAYMEN.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. JUNE 1.

The practice of highway robbery, it seems, is becoming a matter of almost every day's occurrence, even in the once peaceful confines of Connecticut. It is but a few weeks since, that a person returning on the post road from Norwalk to Saugatuck, in the night season, was attacked on his way by three foot pads, and robbed of a small sum of money.—And we have just been informed, by a very respectable young man, a resident of this place, who had occasion to visit his friends in Fairfield on Monday evening last, that on his return between 10 and 11 o'clock, being on horseback, he was attacked by two ruffians who sprang from the side of the road, one of whom seized him by the coat, and presented a pistol with a demand for money—but fortunately, by a sudden spring of the horse, he escaped from the grasp, not without having his coat torn from his back.

Courier.

The following singular article appeared in the American Daily Advertiser of Philadelphia, in the form of a communication:

Having conversed with some of the persons who assisted in raising the body of a drowned man, in Schuylkill, on Tuesday afternoon last, I am induced to inquire, through the medium of your paper, into the causes of quicksilver having the effect, (which it undoubtedly had) of raising the body. It appears that the young man was drowned about 3 o'clock on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning, a trial was made with a loaf of bread, in which about a table spoonful of quicksilver was introduced, but not in a manner entirely to exclude the air and water.

The loaf was then placed on the water, floated about 50 or 60 feet, when it stopped and remained in the same place for 25 minutes, although chips, that were thrown into the water, floated by it.

On Tuesday afternoon, the experiment was tried again by putting 3 oz. of quicksilver in a small paper box and that box in another. The box was then placed in a loaf of wheat bread, and the whole carefully pasted over with thick paste, and well dried so as to prevent the water getting in.

It was then placed in the river about 60 feet from the place where the first experiment was made the day before, and in about ten minutes it came to the same spot or very nearly, immediately afterwards the body appeared on the surface, about 3 feet from the loaf—what became of the loaf after the body was secured, is not known, but it was supposed to have sunk directly.

The above is a fair statement of the facts as they occurred. If any of your correspondents can furnish an elucidation of the mysterious influence of the quicksilver apparently possesses over the human body, as above manifested, it will no doubt be very acceptable to your readers.

The way to extinguish fire in a chimney, by rendering the air which passes up the flue unable to support combustion, recently discovered, deserves attention from all house keepers. The process is simple. If flour of sulphur be thrown on the fire in the grate or chimney place, a faggot burning with great violence, suspended in the chimney near the top, will instantly be extinguished. This experiment has been repeatedly tried, and there is no doubt might be applied to cases of chimneys on fire, with effectual advantage.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1825.

"MECKLENBURG" was received too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

FOURTH OF JULY.—An Anniversary Sermon, we learn, will be preached at Hopewell Church, on the 4th of July, by the Rev. John Williamson. It is also expected, that an Oration, commemorative of the day, will be delivered.

In this town, no special arrangements have as yet been made; the day will not, however, pass by unnoticed.

The Sunday School in this place commenced its operations on the 12th instant; and it gives us pleasure to state, that it already numbers twenty-five scholars, under the superintendence of five teachers. A beginning so auspicious will not, we trust, be succeeded by coldness and indifference, as is too often the case with plans of benevolence or usefulness, after the charm of novelty, which attended their commencement, has faded away.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
To the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Rowan, and Cabarrus.

It is time that the citizens of the western part of this state should look forward for some benefit to be derived from the resources expended by this state for internal improvements. We have a board of internal improvement organized, with state engineer—they have been in operation for several years and at considerable expense; but their operations have been confined to the seaboard, or to places adjacent, and principally to the eastern section of the state. The geographical situation of the above counties, together with four others, still more to the west, is such as to receive little benefit from the operations of the board heretofore executed, unless we can have roads to carry our produce to Fayetteville or Wilmington. It is true, a road from Fayetteville to Morganton has been laid out, and opened by act of Assembly; and it is also true, that a great part of that road is found impassable by loaded wagons, and is out of use and grown up, owing to its being laid out over all the hills, swamps and water-courses, which intersect a direct line between the two points.

Nearly half of this state is watered or drained by the waters of the Yadkin and Catawba, neither of which are boatable to any extent in this state, and never will be; and both those rivers running into South-Carolina, naturally lead the produce of these western counties to that state—and except cotton, nothing for a foreign market is raised, and but a small section of these counties find it their interest to raise cotton. All north of that section, raise such articles as will be consumed by the cotton growers, such as pork, beef, bacon, wheat, flour, whiskey, brandy, corn and fruit. All these articles we must carry by wagons, not to one certain spot, but to every man's door who raises cotton; and even if we had boating to the heads of our rivers, we should have to wagon or drive our produce for the cotton raisers, to their doors, or sell at a reduced price. As a proof of this, you find that bacon at Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, has been selling at five and six cents, for two or three years past; and so with other produce at those places.

From these observations it appears, that we need good roads in order to enable us to carry or drive our produce to market with ease and safety. In order to do this, let us take a view of our ground or ridges—where these lie, and to where they lead. The two rivers, Yadkin and Catawba, both rise in the blue ridge, and run nearly south and nearly parallel for 300 miles, until they unite below Georgetown, S. C. Their distance apart is from 30 to 50 miles. The citizens of Wilkes have opened a road from Wilkesboro', leading out to the main ridge that divides the waters of the Yadkin from the Catawba, on to the wide Bogle's; this ridge continues on through Iredell and Mecklenburg; and a public road is at present established nearly literally on the ridge for about 100 miles south from Wilkesboro', and it is perhaps as straight a road as any in this state, the Morganton and Fayetteville road excepted; and so far as it pursues the ridge, is capable of being made as good a road as any in the United States, for the same distance. By pursuing this ridge, it leads to the head of Lynch's creek, near the South-Carolina line; thence turning to the left, there is a ridge to Cheraw, where there is a good bridge across Pee Dee and a good road to Fayetteville, with bridges over all the waters, and perhaps not more than 15 or 20 miles farther than any other road that is now travelled to Fayetteville. And by turning to the right at the head of Lynch's creek, there is a ridge leaving the waters of Lynch's creek and Black river to the left, and the waters of the Catawba to the right, on to Camden; and by keeping the ridge, still further to Manchester or to Murray's ferry on the Santee, thence on the old road to Charleston.

I would suggest the propriety of hav-

ing this ridge viewed, surveyed and measured to the different points; then, if the ridge to these different points did not exceed even 10 or 20 per cent. further, certainly the ridge ought to be preferred. On this ridge a road can be made, that will enable four horses to take 6000 lbs. as easy as 3000 lbs. on the other roads across the hills and watercourses. This ridge will one day either be paved or made a railway, on which there need not be a single hill, of more than five degrees elevation. At present we ought to act with a view to what may be permanent, and of benefit, not only to ourselves, but to future generations. Let our main road be so laid out, that it will be permanent, and the longer it is used the better it will be: this ridge road will be like a great canal to us, and all other roads leading into it, from the adjacent settlements on these rivers, and frequently from over them, will be like tributary streams to this main state road, for us all to carry our produce to our many markets. On this road there will be no waters to detain us, or to risk the damage of our load, or to drown our horses and drivers, a sad calamity that attends the present roads, of which we have evidence every year.

You perhaps ask, how are we to obtain this great object? By instructing our members to the legislature to obtain a certain sum, to defray the expense of viewing and surveying the different routes, under the direction of our state engineer, and a few, say 3 or 4 old intelligent wagoners, selected from Wilkes, and the upper end of Iredell, to view this ridge and survey it on to the state line on both sides of the head of Lynch's creek, and from thence to Camden and Cheraw; and also to survey the present route to Camden by Charlotte, crossing near the mouths of Sugar creek and M. Alpin's creek, by Lancaster to Camden; also the present route to Cheraw by Wadesborough, &c. These surveys being made, and the ground well viewed, they will enable any judicious set of men to determine on the route to be pursued for a lasting and permanent road. It is also an object worthy of attention, that the further we can unite this main road to these several markets, the less expense will be attached to the opening and keeping of it in repair. When this survey is made, and full plans of the different routes, with the reports thereto annexed, are completed, let them all be presented to the legislature or to the board of internal improvement, in order to get aid to assist or enable us to open the road. Should it be objected by some, that when we arrive at the South-Carolina line, at or near the head of Lynch's creek, that unless S. C. joins us, our labor is lost; I will observe, that there is now a good road called the Concord or Rocky River road, that crosses the ridge, pursuing it several miles, thence on to Camden; and about 15 miles farther along the ridge, the Lancaster road to Chesterfield in crossing this ridge keeps it for several miles; and we have assurances that the citizens of Cheraw will meet us at the line; and it is then only 34 miles, on excellent ground, and at present a tolerable road, through Chesterfield to Cheraw. On the whole, from what information I have collected, I think that to pursue the road literally, either to Camden or Cheraw, will be as near as the present roads to those places, either by Lancaster or Wadesborough. Should this turn out to be a fact, there can be no hesitation in continuing our road united and pursuing the ridge.

Think of these things, fellow-citizens, and communicate your ideas to the public through the same channel.

A CITIZEN OF MECKLENBURG.
June 7, 1825.

The following extract from the speech of Governor LINCOLN to the Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, is worthy of perusal. His remarks on the subject of the militia, the "right arm of the nation," are judicious and appropriate, and deserving the attention of every state. In many of the states, a great and culpable indifference prevails in regard to this important subject; and it is time legislators should search out the causes of it, and take the necessary steps to remove them. In this state, and we doubt not in every other,—there is great room for improvement; and if the members of the legislature would consult the interest of the state, if they would look to the future welfare and safety of the country, they would at least make an attempt towards improving our militia system—and if they failed, no injury could be sustained, as the system can hardly be rendered more inefficient than it is now.

A regard to the preservation of national independence and the institutions of a free people, will secure, at all times, a favorable attention to the condition of the militia. The duty which the law requires of a portion of our fellow-citizens, in providing arms, and improving themselves in military discipline, under the present system, is a tax of unequal operation. Perhaps there is no subject of legislation of more delicacy, or attended with greater intrinsic difficulties. It should be the first object of desire and endeavour, to equalize, as far as may be, the burden of this most indispensable service. It has, heretofore, been attempted, by diminishing the frequency of the days of training. But observation has

proved that military pride is repressed by a neglect of military parade. The spirit of the soldier is animated by organization and display, by notes of martial music, and the noise of arms; and these are the necessary means of forming him to efficiency of character and of action.—To deny such influences, would be to reprove the experience of the past, and the arrangements of present time. That the number of trainings now required by law, is not the occasion of general discontent, results from the remark, almost universally true, that they are voluntarily exceeded by the best and most spirited companies of the commonwealth. The evil is believed rather to exist in the want of relief from the expenses of equipment, and in the invidious exemption of those, able from property, to contribute of their money, if not in their persons, to the public service. Higher forfeitures for neglect of military appearance, an enhanced sum as an equivalent for conditional exemption, and fewer absolute exemptions, with more effectual provisions for responsibility in the appropriation of the money accruing from these sources, to the benefit of those who actually serve, would go far to remove the causes of complaint. Whatever may be judiciously effected, I doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will devise. The militia may be well regarded as "the right arm of the nation." Whenever it shall become paralyzed by the neglect of public indifference, and the hour of peril shall arrive, recourse must be had to that bane of Republics, a large standing army, and when too late, Liberty may have cause to lament the want of her chosen defenders.

We perceive it is stated in the Lynchburg paper, and in several others, that the engineers employed to survey the different routes for a road from Washington City to New-Orleans, will, after completing the examination of the metropolitan route, return by that which leads through Cahawba, the upper part of Georgia, the Warm Springs and Morganton, in this state, and Patrick county, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Fairfax county, in Virginia. This, we have reason to believe, is incorrect. We have it from good authority, that the engineers will return by this place, Salisbury, &c.; and from information which we have received, they may shortly be expected here. It is questionable, we think, whether the engineers have it in contemplation to survey the route by the Warm Springs either at this time, or at any subsequent period; if such be their intention, this is the first intimation we have had of it.

A Philadelphia paper states, that during the storm on the night of the 4th inst. the ground was entirely covered with snow. This, says the editor, is unprecedented in Philadelphia in the month of June; it would be unprecedented, we presume, in almost any part of the country.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Internal Improvements convened in this town on Monday last, Present His Excellency Gov. BURTON, President, Ex-officio, Gen. JAMES IREDELL and Maj. DANIEL M. FORNEY, (Gen. DUDLEY absent.) Mr. FULTON, the State Engineer, was also here.

We learn that their attention, while here, was chiefly directed to the concerns and prospects of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, the expose of its affairs, recently submitted to the Stockholders, having been laid before them.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Board, accompanied by Mr. Fulton, left here in the Steam-Boat North-Carolina, Capt. TAVES, for Wilmington, intending to observe the state of the river, and the works between the two places; and, as they arrived at Wilmington, (joined by Mr. DUDLEY,) to proceed to the Flats, where they will inspect the important works, so long the object of great anxiety to the friends of Internal Improvements in this State, and on the success of which depends the question whether any system shall be pursued, or the whole abandoned, perhaps, for years. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we feel deeply interested in their success, and ardently hope, for the honor and prosperity of the State, that there may be a reasonable expectation of effecting the improvements desired. The Mud Machine, contracted for in New-York, by Mr. Fulton, and intended to be employed on the Flats, was not, we understand, delivered agreeably to contract, on the 1st inst. and it is uncertain at what time it may be completed. This is a provoking circumstance, and, as every day lost of the present favorable season, may be of incalculable detriment to the cause, we regret exceedingly that any delay has arisen.

The Board will next proceed to an examination of the various works along the whole line of coast from Wilmington to the Roanoke, following which river, they will cross the country, enter the western section of the State, view the roads already made, as well as those recommended in the report of the Engineer, and then, having traversed a great portion of the State, return to their homes.

What a fund of information may we not expect to find in the report to the Legislature of a Board distinguished for talents, for State pride, and for ardor in the great cause of Internal Improvements! And we trust that this tour, so

properly undertaken, may tend to the infusion of a better spirit toward Improvements, and a more determined and persevering effort to compete with our sister States, in the successful prosecution of the great works which have been commenced.

Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Clay and his late Constituents.—There was, we are informed, a very large public meeting, a few days ago, at Winchester, in Clark county, at which the several gentlemen who are candidates to succeed Mr. Clay in Congress, discussed the politics of the day. After which Col. Taul rose, and moved that a county dinner should be prepared in honor of Mr. Clay, and of course as an expression of approbation of his conduct in regard to the Presidential election. The vote was carried unanimously and by acclamation. A similar compliment is to be paid to Mr. Clay in Woodford, another county of his late district. It cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Clay, to find those constituents, whom violent partisans at a distance have presumed to accuse him of having betrayed, so generally and so fully satisfied with his course.

Frankfort Commentator.

Mr. CLAY reached Maysville, (Ky.) on Monday evening, 23d ult. and landed amidst the discharge of cannon from the shore and from the steamboat. He was met on the shore by the citizens and was invited to a public dinner on the following day. The following is his reply to that part of the invitation which speaks in terms of approbation of his conduct, and professes the greatest confidence in his patriotism and spotless integrity. Mr. Clay says—

"The cause of this generous manifestation of attachment gives to it, in my estimation, much additional interest. I ought to be thankful to those who have recently sought to impair my public character. The wanton and groundless attack has been the occasion of demonstrations of regard and kindness towards me, on the part of my countrymen and my friends, which more than compensate for all the pain which it inflicted."

The dinner was numerous and respectfully attended. Among the toasts given from the chair were the following:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Our distinguished guest, HENRY CLAY: In his recent vote for President, as a representative of the people, conscience was his monitor—he obeyed, and the great majority of the people of Kentucky approve its dictates.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON: His services in the late war were great and eminent, and they are remembered with gratitude by the American people.

Caution.—The New-York Evening Post says, that an ingenious mode of swindling has lately been discovered, in making seven bank bills out of six. The authors of the invention cut the notes in two, in different places, and unite each bill again by pasting it on part of a leaf taken from the Bible. At least, all that have yet been seen are done in this way. By this process, it will be perceived that the bills so cut will be shorter than the bills not so defaced. Five of the notes will be deficient in different parts of the body, and two will have a piece cut from the ends of each, which go to make up the other five notes. A ten dollar note of this description was offered to one of the Banks on Friday morning, and they refused it; and such has been the determination of all the Banks in New-York, where their notes have been thus dealt with.

LONG SPEECHES.

If ever the project of perpetual motion should be realized, the engine by which it is accomplished, is most likely to be a Chancery lawyer's tongue. Indeed, it has been supposed, that a certain gentleman of the long robe, (so called because he does not wear one,) was induced to patronize the celebrated Mr. Redheffer, from his knowledge of the "unruly member." Be this as it may, one thing is certain, that the removal of the present delays, in the administration of justice, is utterly hopeless, unless some method shall be discovered of condensing these expanding volumes of wind. Apply to them the forcing pump, the steam engine, anything, to bring them within reasonable compass. Above all, let us lay aside the pernicious practice of measuring a man's head, by the capacity of his lungs; or, in other words, determining the solid contents of eloquence, by the number of its cubic inches. To the south, we are told, when they wish to express a high idea of a lawyer's talents, they say he made in such or such a case, a speech thirteen glasses long, meaning thereby, that he consumed thirteen tumblers of water in the delivery. Although they go by water, they are wind-mills still.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Pennsylvania Hemp.—The Lancaster, Pa. Journal states that Mr. Adam Hoar, of Lancaster county, Pa. raised and prepared about eight hundred weight of Hemp, which, on delivery to the Navy Agent in Philadelphia, was placed in the hands of a rope-maker, for the purpose of having it made into rope and its quality tested; and so far as the examination

has been made, it has been found equal in quality to the best Russian, "and of course," says the Navy Agent, "it will be paid for, rating it accordingly."—Balt. Pat.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Partnership of Springs, Dinkins and Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business will be continued at the same place, by J. & E. Springs; where they will be glad to accommodate their former customers.

June 23, 1825.—3441

The subscriber having removed from Charlotte, requests all those indebted to the firm of Springs & Dinkins, to make to him immediate payment. In his absence, his papers may be found in the possession of Eli Springs.

R. I. DINKINS.

Valuable Land.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, will be sold a valuable tract of LAND, now in the possession of Samuel Porter, lying on the waters of Long Creek, about nine miles from Charlotte, containing about three hundred acres. This tract is nearly all woodland, there being not more than fifty acres cleared. It is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. and is remarkably well timbered. One half of the purchase money to be paid in three months, and the residue in fifteen months from the time of the sale; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Due attention will be given, by

JOHN BLACK, & Executors of WM. L. DAVIDSON, David Smith.

June 21, 1825.—9147

Education.

THE Trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, of Lincoln, N. C. have contracted with Samuel P. Simpson and Nathaniel N. Smith, to take charge of this institution the ensuing session, which will commence on the first Monday in November next, and which is to be carried on permanently under the care of Doctor S. P. Simpson. The testimonials which he has produced (from highly respectable authority) of his irreproachable moral character and his qualifications to teach, and the well known and established moral character and tried abilities of Nathaniel N. Smith in the instruction of youth, have impressed the Trustees of this Academy with the highest confidence, that the greatest attention will be paid, not only to the correct instruction of the students in the Languages and Sciences, but I likewise to their morals. From these considerations, together with the healthful situation of this Academy, and the low price of boarding, it is confidently expected they will receive due encouragement from a liberal and enlightened public.

Dr. Simpson expects to continue the practice of physic, as usual; and having four students of medicine under his care, some of whom have been with him for some length of time, and who can assist him in his professional duties, he expects to be able to attend to the Academy without loss of time.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

HENRY FULENWIJDER, Sec'y.

June 22, 1825.—3441

Ebenezer Academy.

AN Exhibition at this Academy will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of September. It will consist, in part, of Orations composed by the students. Dramatic pieces will also present their variety; and will consist of "La Fayette, or the Fortress of Olmutz;"—"Columbus;"—"John Bull;"—one or two of Shakespeare's Tragedies;—and some lively Farces. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock precisely; and will be prevented only by extremely bad weather. In that case, as there will be no vacation after the Exhibition, the exercises will take place on the day following, if altogether favorable; or, if not, on Friday, the 16th, or Tuesday, the 20th of September, according as the weather may be. As there will be no introductory, such as was composed for the last year, the friends of the Academy are invited to the perusal of last year's Introductory Speech, as presenting reasons, ever existing as pleas for indulgence in those, whose eye could detect faults in a Juvenile Exhibition.

After a short vacation, the Academic Exercises will commence on July 11th, when applicants are requested to enter, if at all practicable. By intelligence from Philadelphia, through one of the Trustees, just arrived from that place, it is made certain that Mr. Lodor will fill his place in this Academy, as his health forbids it. Anticipating something of this, we have been already in treaty with a distinguished Graduate, whom we shall endeavor to secure speedily. In addition to the students now attached to Ebenezer Academy, 48 in all, we expect a very considerable accession of new students, sufficient to engage a third Teacher; and shall, therefore, not abandon, for a moment, the contemplated arrangement, thus far impeded by untoward circumstances.

ELEAZAR HARRIS, Teachers.

JAMES C. CARY, Teachers.

Ebenezer Academy, S. C. June 23, 1825. 1w

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a note given by the subscriber and others, to Stephen Tillman, as I paid the note some years since, and have now in my possession a receipt for the payment. The note was signed by Allen Dearmon and James Dearmon, jr. as principals, and James Dearmon, sen. security.

ALLEN DEARMON.

June 25, 1825.—1w

Beeves! Beeves!

I WILL give three and a half cents per pound for about twenty good BEEVES, if delivered to me between now and the 20th of July.

WM. RUDISILL.

June 25, 1825.—3441

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTLES AND WAITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1825.

1y73

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF PAST TIMES.

Seated in the baronial hall of the demense given him by his master, Alfred, Duke Edrick was surrounded by his vassals, and in receiving their oaths of allegiance, he fancied himself even equal to the sovereign of England. Many a Danish mother had to mourn the effects of his prowess—many a Danish maiden had strained her eyes over the whitened shore expecting the return of her lover, whom the sword of Edrick's followers had laid low in the dust. Deeds of honor had gained Edrick the love of his King; and the waptakes of Sussex were given him to reign over, as some recompense for the many leagues of land he had caused the Danes to relinquish. His bosom was raised high in exultation, on finding himself Lord of so goodly a territory—a territory lost by his father's disloyalty to Athelstan, but redeemed by himself on a return to his allegiance.

The hall of audience was extensive to the gaze; it was built in all the majesty of feudal time—it rose in ample grandeur—simple and unadorned, save by the waving trophy, the hasberk, or the cuirass, intermingled with the crossbow or the glittering spear. Looks of festive joy beamed in every visage, the wassail bowl passed off, and returned, till Duke Edrick called on the minstrel. All then was hushed, as the retiring wave from the distant shore, while the hoary bard sung of deeds of valor and of wisdom, achieved by England's Solon. In the midst of a crowd of warriors, shone, like a brilliant star, Duke Edrick's daughter, on whom her father doted, and considered as the step ladder to his ambition, and in prospect as a sharer of his monarch's bed. Imma's form was the most beautiful that can be imagined; she was fair as marble—her eyes were of celestial blue, lighting a face full of the most tender, bewitching, and expressive languishment—her cheeks were fresh tinted by the rose blossom, but her lips and teeth were such as a painter might attempt to imitate, but could never realize. Her hair, of clear flaxen, undorned and unrestrained, strayed over her fine and falling shoulders; she bent forward to the bard's notes, as if in admiration of his theme, but the harper's strains were far from occupying her thoughts. Unhappy girl! she was dwelling on those which told her misery must ever be her portion, and how much more she thought her fate was to be lamented than that of any other damsel. The lay finished the bard regained his seat—the carousal again commenced and Duke Edrick roused his daughter from vacuity by a loud and deep reproach. He demanded, why, she alone, joined not in the general joy, on beholding him in the hall of his ancestors? Imma essayed to speak but her words were inarticulate; she burst into tears happily unperceived by her father. Again the bard was inspired—he struck a prelude which enchanted all; they seized their arms, in rapture, as for the combat, but each tongue was silent, and all was hushed, save the repressed clank of armor, as the Knights regained their seats. The hoary musician's cheek was flushed with a hectic flush; a holy inspiration gave a fire to his eye; and while his fingers struck the chords of his harp, he sung the praise of the chieftain's daughter—he sung the praise of Imma—

"Fair as chaste, as chaste as fair."

At such a congratulation, she rose in virgin diffidence, and thanked him, though in a voice choked with sobs; and, overcome by the praises of her father, she cast her eyes fearlessly round the hall, and sunk senseless into his arms. While the stern Edrick was chiding her, and the timid Imma was ascribing the acuteness of her feelings to some ominous cause, (which, in those days of superstition, haunted, occasionally, the strongest mind) a confusion of sounds arose from that part of the hall from which Imma had withdrawn her sight, it broke out as though the foe had been in his toils. As the smoke of battle rolls on in destruction—as the dust of the warhorse approaches nearer and nearer still—so came the sounds of discontent to Duke Edrick's seat. "I heed thee not," exclaimed Lord Hildebrande, in a voice above the din; "I tell thee to thy teeth, and I'll tell it all who'll hear, Duke Edrick is deceived, and Imma is no longer chaste as fair—she is a wanton!"

At such a charge, again were murmurs loud and deep; they poured through the hall of audience. A hundred helmets shook, a hundred swords left their scabbards, but Lord Hildebrande again exclaimed aloud, "By the Holy Ghost she's false; Imma has disgraced her sex." "Proud Hildebrande, thou li-

est," exclaimed Child Edmund: the storm of passion shook his heaving frame—he snatched off his greave, it whirled in the air, and striking the accuser of Imma, who took the pledge and demanding the ordeal, swore to prove the charge. The affrighted Imma now raised herself, in conscious innocence; she indignantly threw back those tresses which would have hid her face; she would have defended with an undaunted eye, her character, but she met a father's reproachful look; a chilly paleness overspread her, and she bent like a lily in the storm, into the arms of Child Edmund.

When Lady Imma awoke from her trance, every thing bore a dreadful silence; in vain she attempted to raise herself from her couch, her limbs appeared paralyzed; she put her hand to her head, her brain was maddening; it is true, a refreshing breeze burst in upon her from the open casement, yet it lasted but a moment; a hotter glow succeeded, and threatened to check all respiration; she gazed wildly around her; she paused to think, but yet seemed fearful of recalling remembrance; she put her finger on the blood-bursting lids of her eyes, distended with fever:—she pored over unconsciously, the storied painting, which the last rays of a setting sun emblazoned and reflected from the bay window: and a conviction of what was to happen dawning in her mind, she endeavored to shut out its reality: she shrunk into herself; a frightful slumber steeped her faculties in misery, and tortured her diseased imagination.

Such a charge as Lord Hildebrande's was not to be made with impunity. When the first storms of indignation were over, he was allowed to speak, as follows: "Returning last, on the eve of St. Francis, from a border post, I entered a dingle in the forest; there I saw the Lady Imma rush into the arms of a man, who wore the scarf that now Child Edmund wears. I am not mad—I am Lord Edrick's friend; I pledge myself for the truth of what I now utter, and let her disloyal Knight defend her if he can." In saying this, each warrior slunk away, to see the decision by mutual combat.

Fearful that violent emotions might rack the bosom of the gentle Imma, Edmund left the hall to seek her; love is seldom accompanied by prudence, or he had never sought a secret interview. Now the baron Edrick trembled with passion, and he swore, if guilty, to sacrifice both to his revenge. From the maidens of her house, Child Edmund learned Imma was in her chamber. As he was the cause of the indignity which Hildebrande had offered her, he dared not subject her to another by entering the castle; he, therefore, saw her not, and becoming a prey to the acutest anguish, he wandered about the dwelling, unconscious where he bent his steps. Child Edmund, as he was called, had long loved the gentle Imma, and, ere she was aware, she returned his love; they feared it was impossible they could ever be united, but there was such a luxury in even their cherished hopes, that they rather chose to encourage a mutual attachment, accompanied with future misery, than to call upon the resources of sense and reason, and to use that fortitude which teaches us to endure misfortune patiently. Child Edmund was merely the *protegee* of Duke Edrick, and, without a single quartering of nobility in his shield, had ever been viewed with contempt by Lord Hildebrande, as a protected vassal: this vassal had, however, been preferred to him by the Lady Imma, and he swore to be his ruin, by bell, book and candle.

Love, in these days, had no employment, save to chide the time with sighs and exclamations; for the life of a murderer was sacred, on being proved able to read and write; these attainments were not presumed to be those of females; and a lady was deemed to a prodigy who was enabled by her pen, to carry on a correspondence. No pert chamber maid was then the conveyor of a billet-doux. Thus Imma and Child Edmund were obliged to vent their complaints to the air, to themselves, or to inanimate things, without consolation, and without pity. "My father," said the unfortunate Imma, "believes me guilty, but I am not, and Edmund knows I am innocent; and oh! my dear mother, look down from heaven, pity your poor child, and shield her from despair."

The following morning, Imma arose unrefreshed from her couch; she walked as one whose soul was fled, but whose body was doomed to wander in unconsciousness; it was yet but twilight, and the spear and the lance trembled in the cold air; soon the guards paraded in a quick-step on their posts, and, at length all was bustle and animation. She had walked on the battlements, and seated

like the genius of suspense, her tresses spreading in the wanton air, she started at the sound of the bugle; the chain of the draw bridge rattles—the portcullis rises, and a host of armed men pour from the keep, and form a procession. Child Edmund is preceded by page, who bears his favor of azure blue; a lover gazes towards the castle—he seems to breathe a sigh towards her; a train accompanies him, and Lord Hildebrande, who, seated on a white charger, seems conscious of victory; they are followed by the herald at arms.

This appearance of knightly combat darkens her vision—"He is going," she cries, "to sacrifice himself! and for me!" she uttered a scream, and fell, unheeded, on the terrace. Ill-fated maid! thy sufferings are, indeed, acute; if this be the punishment of presumed guilt, what ought to be that of conscious depravity? they had met, it is true, clandestinely, but angels might have been present at the interview; they met but to breathe vows of constancy, and to indulge in mutual sorrows, dearer to them than all the jocund hours of mirth. On returning to a sense of feeling, she crawled to her chamber, revived by the blood which flowed from a wound she had met with in falling; the cut she received in her temple was healed by a domestic, but the wounded heart rejected all mortal medicine; and her attendants, apprehensive of her fading reason, were fain to let her pursue her inclination. To paint the agonies of suspense, during a encounter in which was engaged all she loved, is impossible—it was indeed intense. At length, the sound of music proclaimed all was over—that the dreadful truth must soon be known. They play a mournful theme, and she rushes forward to behold the cause. The procession is only to be seen ever and anon in the distance, now lost among the hills, and now again emerging nearer sight. On a carriage she at length perceives the stiffened corpse of one. Oh! the virgin, the blue scarf is wrapped round his body. A hysteric laugh bursts from her, as she runs to meet it; it is not her lover's form she would clasp, but, with wounds stained by the trophy of love, Lord Hildebrande's; a victim to his own evil passions, who, dying, confessed the guilty assertions of falsehood. Even this would not have procured the consent of Lord Edrick, to give his daughter to Child Edmund, had he not received letters from his King, inviting him to his marriage banquet, and declaring Edmund his relative. Child Edmund then, by royal command, wedded the lovely Imma; the bard's song was once more heard in the hall, and the foe man spoiled not their delight.

WOMEN LESS COURTED THAN FORMERLY.

A few centuries ago women were scarcely accessible, but shut up in houses and castles, lived retired from the bustle of the world. When they deigned to show themselves, they were approached as divinities. A transient view of them often set the heart on fire; and their smiles conferred a happiness, and raised an enthusiastic ardour, of which at this period we can hardly form an idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the sexes mixed together with less ceremony, women began to be seen with less diffidence, and sunk in their value as they became objects of greater familiarity. Nor is it peculiar to the times we are delineating; the same effect has and always will happen from the same cause.—Let the female sex, therefore, learn this instructing lesson from it, that half the esteem and veneration the men show them, is owing to their modesty and reserve, and that a contrary conduct may make the enchanting goddess degenerate in men's eyes, to a mere woman, with all the frailties of mortality.—The forward beauty whose face is known in every walk and in every public place, may be given as a toast, and have her name inscribed on the windows of the tavern; but she rarely ever becomes an object of esteem, or is solicited to become a partner for life.

Witches.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, in some remarks on Street's Picture of the 'Witch of Endor,' as described in the 28th chap. of the 1st Book of Samuel, finds fault with the picture as representing the witch as an old and ugly hag—"The world (says he) has been in an error in regard to witches. I see no reason why they should always be represented old and ugly. Circe was beautiful, and so was Calypso, and so were a thousand other witches, and there is no reason for believing that the witch of Endor was one jot or tittle less handsome than either of them. No one can deny that she was extremely polite. There are as many young witches as old ones, and

I suspect, more, or we should not be quite so often bewitched by them. The devil is too cunning to try to tempt us with an ugly witch."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The following, from the *Liverpool Mercury*, is an apt commentary and illustration of the benefits and blessings of a union of church and state. Let every American, while he reads it, thank God that he lives in a country where every religious denomination has an established church of equal influence and privileges.

Clerical Avarice.—We observe, by the police reports of the metropolis, that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Mary's Aldermanbury, sent his tythe-collector to apply to the lord mayor for a warrant of distress, against a poor widow, for a demand of 18s. of tythe. The collector expressed his regret at being obliged to call on the widow, who was in the deepest poverty and distress. The circumstances of her case were such, that the lord mayor sent an urgent recommendation that the demand might not be pressed, and that he himself would rather compromise it, by paying the Rev. Dr. 10s. in the pound. But the Dr. would listen to no such recommendation; disapproved of his lordship meddling with his private affairs; and, although the church wardens had declined demanding the poor rates from the poor woman, who was in a state of great wretchedness, (and she was the only one of the doctor's parishioners who expressed inability to pay,) he sent back the collector to apply for the distress warrant. The lord mayor, finding that the divine was as resolute for his tythe as Shylock for his bond, paid the sum himself to save the poor creature from actual starvation and despair. The contrast in the humanity of the doctor and the worthy magistrate requires no comment. But let us hear no more of the Catholics *levying* rent. They never levied any thing so atrociously oppressive as this.

Dr. Sydenham had a patient for whom he had long prescribed; but his prescriptions were inefficient, and at last Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him farther. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robertson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you with a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road, but travelling was a very different occupation then from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived, however, at the place of his destination; but no Dr. Robertson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road back to London, vowing vengeance upon the Doctor. On his arrival, he vented all his rage on Sydenham, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated—"Well now," said S. after all, "is your health any better?" "Better," said he, "yes sir, it is better; I am sir as well as ever I was in my life; but no thanks to you sir for that." "Well," said S. "you have still reason to thank Dr. Robertson. I wanted to send you a journey with an object in view. I knew it would do you good; in going, you had Dr. Robertson in contemplation, and in returning you were equally busy in thinking of scolding me."

RELIGIOUS.

EXTRACTS

From a sermon of Dr. BLAIR on the Death of CHRIST.

This was the hour of Christ's triumph over all the powers of darkness; the hour in which he overthrew dominions and thrones, led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. The contest which the kingdom of darkness had long maintained against the kingdom of light, was now brought to its crisis. The period was come, when the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent. For many ages, the most gross superstition had filled the earth. The glory of the incorruptible God was everywhere, except in the land of Judea, changed into images made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and beasts, and creeping things. The world which the Almighty created for himself, seemed to have become a temple for idols. Even to vices and passions altars were raised; and what was entitled Religion, was in effect a discipline of impurity. In the midst of this universal darkness, Satan had erected his throne; and the learned and the polished, as well as the savage nations, bowed down before him. But at the hour when Christ appeared on the cross, the signal of his

defeat was given.—His kingdom suddenly departed from him; the reign of idolatry tattered away—He was beheld to fall like lightning from Heaven. In that hour, the foundation of every Pagan temple shook.—The statue of every false God tottered on its base—the Priest fled from his falling shrine—and the Heathen oracles became dumb forever.

This was the hour when our Lord erected that spiritual kingdom which is never to end. How vain are the counsels and designs of men! How short their triumphing! The enemies of Christ imagined, that in this hour they had successfully accomplished their plan for his destruction. They believed, that they had entirely scattered the small party of his followers, and had extinguished his name and his honor forever. In derision, they addressed him as a King. They clothed him with purple robes; they crowned him with a crown of thorns; they put a reed into his hands; and, with insulting mockery, bowed the knee before him. Blind and impious men! How little did they know, that the Almighty was at that moment setting him as a king on the hill of Sion; giving him the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession! How little did they know, that their badges of mock royalty were at that moment converted into the signals of absolute dominion, and the instruments of irresistible power! The reed which they put into his hands became a rod of iron, with which he was to break in pieces his enemies; a sceptre, with which he was to rule the universe in righteousness. The cross, which they thought was to stigmatize him with infamy, became the ensign of his renown. Instead of being the reproach of his followers, it was to be their boast and their glory. The cross was to shine on palaces and churches, throughout the earth. It was to be assumed as the distinction of the most powerful monarchs, and to wave in the banner of victorious armies, when the memory of Herod and Pilate should be reduced to ashes, and the Jews be vagabonds over all the world.

These were the triumphs which commenced at this hour. Our Lord saw them already in their birth; he saw of the travail of his soul, and was satisfied. He beheld the word of God going forth, conquering, and to conquer; subduing to the obedience of his laws, the subduers of the world; carrying light into the regions of darkness, and mildness into the habitations of cruelty. He beheld the Gentiles waiting below the cross, to receive the Gospel. He beheld Ethiopia and the Isles stretching out their hands to God; the desert beginning to rejoice, and to blossom as the rose; and the knowledge of the Lord filling the earth, as the waters cover the sea. Well pleased, he said, it is finished. As a conqueror, he retired from the field, reviewing his triumphs: He bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.—From that hour, Christ was no longer a mortal man, but Head over all things to the Church; the glorious King of men and angels, of whose dominion there shall be no end. His triumphs shall perpetually increase. His name shall endure forever; it shall last as long as the sun; men shall be blessed in him, and all nations shall call him blessed.

ANECDOTE

Of Dr. J. Langhorne and Miss Hannah More. In the Summer of 1773, he resided for a few months at Weston, in Somersetshire, for the benefit of the sea air. At the same time, and for the same reason, the amiable and ingenious Miss HANNAH MORE resided at Uphill, about a mile from Weston. Meeting one day on the sea-shore, LANGHORNE wrote with his stick in the sand,—

Along the shore
Walk'd HANNAH MORE,
Waves let this record last;
Sooner shall ye,
Proud earth and sea,
Than what she writes be past.

Miss MORE scratched underneath—Some firmer basis polish'd LANGHORNE chose; To write the dictates of thy charming muse: Her strains in solid characters rehearse, And be thy tablet lasting as thy verse.

Pleasure, says Dr. Johnson, is seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest brazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odors, from time to time, in the paths of life, grow up, without culture, from seeds scattered by chance.